



PLAGIARISM FINDING TOOLS: A STUDY

Dr. P. J. Rosario Vasantha Kumar

Librarian, St. Joseph's Institute of Management (JIM), St. Joseph's College (Autonomous)
Tiruchirappalli – 620001

ABSTRACT

Plagiarism is one of the very complex and serious issues in and around the world. Now a days, Internet plays a vital role to get the information more easily and access without any geographical barriers. Therefore, researchers and others can have access any document in any part of the world as easily as possible. The UGC is also insisting to check plagiarism before submission of the thesis. Due to this reason, all educational institutions are concentrating on anti-plagiarism. For identifying plagiarism, various softwares were used in the different institutions. This work has been carried out for various kinds of softwares, usage of those softwares and steps to use this software.

KEYWORDS: Anti-Plagiarism, Plagiarism, Types, UGC

INTRODUCTION

Plagiarism is a kind of cheating and serious offense. It considers to be academic dishonesty and it violates ethics. It is kind of theft, which is copying others work, ideas, languages, expressions and thoughts without getting permission or giving citations. Anti-plagiarism is one of the major challenging tasks in educational institutions. Now, the UGC is also concentrating and indicating on anti-plagiarism in research and research scholars, because most of the researchers are cheating in their work. To identify plagiarism the UGC also forces the academic institutions to concentrate on anti-plagiarism. Similarly, the faculty members and students also doing the same thing. In order to avoid plagiarism (without giving citation) the plagiarism tools were introduced.

PLAGIARISM DEFINED

Plagiarism is derived from Latin word “plagiarius” which means “kidnapper,” who abducts the child.¹ The word plagiarism entered the Oxford English dictionary in 1621. Plagiarism has been defined by the Encyclopaedia Britannica as “the act of taking the writings of another person and passing them off as ones own.” It is an act of forgery, piracy, and fraud and is stated to be a serious crime of academia. It is also a violation of copyright laws. Honesty in scientific practice and in publication is necessary. The World Association of Medical Editors (WAME) defines plagiarism as “... the use of others' published and unpublished ideas or words (or other intellectual property) without attribution or permission and presenting them as new and original rather than derived from an existing source.”

In 1999, the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)^{5,6} defined plagiarism as “Plagiarism ranges from the unreferenced use of others' published and unpublished ideas including research grant applications to submission under new authorship of a complex paper, sometimes in a different language. It may occur at any stage of planning, research, writing or publication; it applies to print and electronic versions.”

When plagiarism occurs intentionally, the offender is aware that he or she will use an author's work and reproduce it as an original work. As explained in the introduction, the student is up late and notices a paper on the Internet that is exactly what he or she needs. The student decides to download the paper from the Internet and submit it as his or her original work. Individuals who intentionally plagiarize will use words verbatim or paraphrased words of another person and document the work as their own. When plagiarism occurs unintentionally, the offender usually has some documentation in the work from the author that could be cited (documented with a citation) incorrectly. There is documentation of the original work present but a few errors. The source can be traced and there is no malicious intent to avoid citing the author's work.

When plagiarism occurs unintentionally, the offender usually has some documentation in the work from the author that could be cited (documented with a citation) incorrectly. There is documentation of the original work present but a few errors. The source can be traced and there is no malicious intent to avoid citing the author's work. For example, “Lee (2010) commented that adult learners can take preparatory steps to prepare for college.” The student might forget to place the information about the author on the reference page, or there might be no quotation marks if this was a direct quotation, or page or paragraph numbers (from a website). This could be considered unintentional plagiarism. Usually, the instructor will notate in the document what was missing and that is the extent of

the issue in this case.

FORMS OF PLAGIARISM

Verbatim plagiarism: When one submits someone else's words verbatim in his/her own name without even acknowledging him publically. Copy and paste from a published article without referencing is a common form of verbatim plagiarism. Most commonly, it is seen in introduction and discussion part of manuscript^{2,7}

Mosaic plagiarism: In this type of plagiarism each word is not copied but it involves mixing ones own words in someone else's ideas and opinions. This is copying and pasting in patchy manner

Paraphrasing: If one rewrites any part/paragraph of manuscript in his/her own words it is called paraphrasing. Paraphrasing is a restatement in your own words, of someone else's ideas. Changing a few words of the original sentences does not make it your writing. Just changing words cannot make it the property of borrower; hence, this should be properly referenced. If it is not referenced, it will amount to plagiarism

Self plagiarism: “Publication of one's own data that have already been published is not acceptable since it distorts scientific record.”¹ Self-plagiarized publications do not contribute to scientific work; they just increase the number of papers published without justification in scientific research.⁸ The authors get benefit in the form of increased number of published papers.⁸ Self plagiarism involves dishonesty but not intellectual theft.⁹ Roig¹⁰ gave classification of self plagiarism and divided it into four types: (i) Duplicate (redundant) publication, (ii) augmented publication, (iii) segmented publication, and (iv) text recycling.

Duplicate publication: When an author submits identical or almost identical manuscript (same data, results, and discussion) to two different journals, it is considered as duplicate (redundant) publication.⁹ As per COPE guidelines, this is an offense and editor can take an action as per the COPE flowchart

Augmented publication: If the author adds additional data to his/her previously published work and changes title, modifies aim of the study, and recalculates results, it amounts to augmented publication. Plagiarism detection software usually do not pick it because it is not same by verbatim. This self-plagiarism is as such technical plagiarism and is not considered with same strictness as plagiarism. The editor may consider it for publication in the following three situations: If author refers to his/her previous work; if 'methods' cannot be written in any other form; and if author clearly states that new manuscript contains data from previous publication¹⁰

Segmented publication: Also called “Salami-Sliced” publication. In this case, two or more papers are derived from the same experimental/research/original work. Salami-sliced papers are difficult to detect and usually are pointed out by reviewers or readers. The decision regarding such manuscript is again on editor's shoulder. The author must be asked to refer to his/her previously published work and explain reasonably the connection of the segmented paper to his/her previously published work

Text recycling: If the author uses large portions of his/her own already published text in his/her new manuscript, it is called text recycling. It can be detected by plagiarism software. It can be handled as per the COPE guidelines.

Cyber plagiarism: "Copying or downloading in part or in their entirety articles or research papers and ideas from the internet and not giving proper attribution is unethical and falls in the range of cyber plagiarism"²

Image plagiarism: Using an image or video without receiving proper permission or providing appropriate citation is plagiarism.⁷ "Images can be tampered on support findings, promote a specific technique over another to strengthen the correctness of poorly visualized findings, remove the defects of an image and to misrepresent an image from what it really is"⁷11

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

There are various authors who have discussed and implemented different kinds of softwares for finding plagiarism. Wawasan Open University has implemented plagiarism-detection software for their course delivery and they introduced the usage of an online plagiarism-detection software (Turnitin TM). Richa et al. discussed about the tools, tips and the methods control plagiarism. It also suggested to submit the e-thesis and preparation of databases of thesis in India (2) Highlighted the plagiarism detection softwares which are freely available online, that can be downloaded free of cost. She suggested the faculty members and research scholars use these anti plagiarism softwares to check their thesis or research papers before submitting to Universities or Conferences. Urvasi Garg et al, has discussed about Maulik, which is the automated plagiarism detection software tool for Hindi documents and he discussed about in English documents automated plagiarism detection tool. Pathak et al, attempted an antiplagiarism softwares and the impact on research work. RanaKhudhair Abbas Ahmed defined plagiarism softwares and overview has been given by Asim M. et al. Loo Choo Hong et al. about the twenty-one plagiarism tools and the benefits of all these tools. The comparison of discussed about comparative study on online plagiarism detection services in distance courses. Ann M. Rogerson et al. highlighted paraphrasing tools which is available online.

OBJECTIVES:

- The main objective of the proposed system is used to list out the softwares which helps at all levels, such as students, faculty members, academic institution and research scholars to avoid plagiarism.
- To analyze the difference between all the softwares and how for it is useful to the candidates.
- To determine at what extend the softwares are integrating with the society.

SOFTWARES FOR ANTIPLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is a bootlegging, in which the person can lift the words or paragraphs from someone's work without giving citation or authorship (ownership) which is taken from the different sources such as articles, books, lectures and internet. It is a serious offense in the world. Excuses will not be given for committing plagiarism. If anyone is committing plagiarism, which denotes fraud. Hence there is a need to create awareness about anti-plagiarism and the available tools which will help to find plagiarism. There are various kinds of anti-plagiarism tools are available commercially as well as open source.

THE COMMERCIAL AND OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- Turnitin
- Urkund
- Ithenticate
- Plagscan
- Plagaware
- Quetext
- Paper Rater
- Viper
- Source Forge
- Scannymessay.Com
- ProWritingAid
- Copyscape
- WhiteSmoke

ANTI-PLAGIARISM TOOLS SKETCH:

This paper deals about anti-plagiarism tools, pros and cons of the anti-plagiarism tools. The following sections show an overview of those tools and why the education institutions are choosing that software.

Turnitin

- User friendly: The user can access easily
- Low time consumption: It takes very low processing time.
- High quality feedback: quality of the feedback is improved.
- Free training: The training which is given by the software itself
- It is also an ever-growing database.
- Other services such as GradeChek, WriteChek and PeerCheck provided by this tool.
- This is mainly for research sources
- Standard supports are phone, e-mail and online form.

Ithenticate:

- Database Check: it uses its own database which includes millions of documents such as articles, papers, assignments, essays and books. In this, the

database is available locally, authorized user can access this database, either offline or online to find the plagiarized content.

- Internet Check: This is considered to be the first online plagiarism tool. It has a link to database and websites to check the internet with all submitted documents.
- Publication Check: It also checks both offline and online publications such as magazines, newspapers, books, journals, articles, PDF and website etc.,
- Comparing Multiple Documents: it allows multiple documents or word to word also.
- Language Support: It supports many languages such as Chinese, English, Dutch, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish etc. to find the plagiarism.

Urkund:

- It checks the institution documents online. There is no possibility of local server installation.
- The main sources are internet sources.
- Standard supports are skype, phone and e-mail
- The moodle plug-in is available and it installed in Merlin system.

PlagScan:

- Database Check: It is also having own database which includes millions of documents such as articles, assignments and paper through online.
- Internet Check: It helps to check the plagiarism through online to all documents.
- Publication Check: This tool is mainly used by academic institution
- Comparing Multiple Documents: It also allows multiple documents.
- Standard supports are e-mails, webinars and phone.

PlagAware:

- This tool is used to tracing and detecting plagiarisms from the websites instead of finding or coping contents.
- This is mainly used to analyze the student's academic documents.
- It creates the reports which helps in detecting plagiarism quickly.
- Plagaware provides authorship proof, which gives confirmation of authorization.
- It is an online database checker tool.
- The student can submit their document, this tool will start search over the internet.

Quetext:

- This free online plagiarism checker with percentage has deep search technology, enabling it to make detailed searches.
- It is one of the best plagiarism checkers, consists of a snippet box which shows only that portion of the text that has been plagiarized.
- In addition to online published articles, you can even compare news articles for plagiarism.
- Quetext plagiarism detection software offers a quick search result option for letting users compare large numbers of databases in a shorter duration of time.

Paper Rater:

- Counted amongst the leading software in the plagiarism checking software list, PaperRater offers cloud-based support for removing typos through algos based on machine learning.
- The plagiarism checker 2000 words free version runs round the clock and offers results almost instantaneously.
- PaperRateronline plagiarism checker requires no login or sign ups.
- It includes modules for improving the quality of your write ups, suggesting sentences to remove and ranking your vocabulary usage.
- The free online plagiarism checker has an auto grader module that provides a score to your essays and write ups.

OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARES

There are softwares which are open to all and it helps to check the plagiarism. The open source Dun as Viper, source forge, scanmyessay.com and paper rater. These softwares are free application softwares, any students can post their essays and get the plagiarism value. The student and teachers can use these softwares to find plagiarism.

Hence, these licensed and open source softwares provides services to trace, detect and identifying the plagiarism. Anti- Plagiarism is one of the major services which needs for different sources such as books, journals, magazines, essays, etc. This services are provided only by anti-plagiarism softwares or tools. Hence, there is a need to use anti-plagiarism tools in every academic institution and the librarian has to create awareness about these tools to students, faculty members and research scholars.

CONCLUSION

This paper deals about plagiarism, anti-plagiarism and tools which are related to the anti-plagiarism are explained for academic institution, individuals, students, research scholars and faculty members. This paper also includes the benefits of software which gives information to take decision in finding the software for their respective needs. It gives a brief introduction about all anti-plagiarism

tools. Many universities are using Turnitin and Viper tools to identify the plagiarism. In this paper, we have given an overview of plagiarism tools which helps to understand the need of anti-plagiarism tools.

REFERENCES

1. Aronson JK. Plagiarism – Please don't copy. *Br J Clin Pharmacol.* (2007); 64:403–5. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
2. Jawad F. Plagiarism and integrity in research. *J Pak Med Assoc.* (2013); 63:1446–7. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
3. Pechnick JA. *A Short Guide to Writing about Biology.* 4th ed. New York: Addison Wesley Longman; (2001). [Google Scholar]
4. World Association of Medical Editors. Publication Ethics Policies for Medical Journals. [Last accessed on 2016 Oct 14]. Available from: "http://www.wameorg/resources/publication-ethics-policies-for-medical-journals." <http://www.wameorg/resources/publication-ethics-policies-for-medical-journals>.
5. Handa S. Plagiarism and publication ethics: Dos and don'ts. *Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol.* (2008); 74:301–3. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
6. Committee on Publication Ethics. Guidelines on Good Publication and the Code of Conduct. [Last accessed on (2016) Oct 14]. Available from: <http://www.publicationethics.org.uk/guidelines>.
7. [Last accessed on (2016) Oct 14]. Available from: <http://www.plagiarism.org/plagiarism-101/what-is-plagiarism/>
8. Merriman J. Plagiarism – What is it. How to avoid it? *Am Fam Physician.* (2010); 82:1428. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
9. Supak-Smolic V, Bilic-Zulle L. How do we handle self-plagiarism in submitted manuscripts? *Biochem Med (Zagreb)* (2013); 23:150–3. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
10. Roig M. Plagiarism and self-plagiarism: What every author should know. *Biochem Med.* (2010); 20:295–300. [Google Scholar]
11. Parrish D, Noonan B. Image manipulation as research misconduct. *Sci Eng Ethics.* (2009); 15:161–7. [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
12. Mehic B. Plagiarism and self-plagiarism. *Bosn J Basic Med Sci.* (2013); 13:139. [PMC free article] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
13. Ali, M. E. T., Abdulla, H. M. D. and Snasel, V. (2011). "Overview and comparison of plagiarism detection tools", *Proceedings of the Dateso (2011): Annual International Workshop on Databasis. Texts Specifications and Objects*, (2011).
14. Ann, M. Rogerson and Grace McCarthy. (2017). Using Internet based paraphrasing tools: Original work, patch writing or facilitated plagiarism?, *International Journal for Educational Integrity* (2017) 13:2.
15. Hong, Loo Choo, and Tung Li Cheng. (2013). "Comparative study on the usage of an online plagiarism detection service when presenting distance learning courses." *ASan Association of Open Universities Journal* (2017) 8.1: 23-31.
16. Loo Choo Hong, Tung Lai Cheng. (2013). Comparative study on the usage of an on plagiarism detection service when presenting distance learning courses, *Asian Association of Open Universities Journal*, vol. 8, no. 1, MARCH (2013), 23-31.
17. OnlineSource Richa Tripathi. S Kumar. (2009). "Plagiarism: A Plague" <https://www.inflibnet.ac.in/caliber2009/.../64.pdf>
18. Pathak, Nitya Nanda, Malakar, Konika (2016) Use of Anti Plagiarism Software Detection of Plagiarism in Research Work in the North East Region with Special Ko to Gauhati University, INFLIBNET Centre, Gandhinagar, PLANNER-2016, 26.
19. RanaKhudhair Abbas Ahmed (2015). Overview of Different Plagiarism Detection (10) for Tools, *International Journal of Futuristic Trends in Engineering and Technology*, (2015). Vol.2
20. Urvashi, G., Vishal, G., and Maulik (2016). A plagiarism detection tool documents. *Indian Journal of Science and Technology.* Mar; 9(12):1-11.